

TROOPS GUARD ITS GOLD.

Every Night the Bank of England Has a Military Display.

For 130 years a company of guardsmen in charge of an officer marched every evening from the Chelsea or the Wellington barracks to the Bank of England. For the last few years, owing to the great increase of street traffic, the soldiers have gone by the underground railway, and nowadays the night guard is drawn from the Tower of London.

The visitor to London waits by the bank every evening at half past 6 o'clock. He will see about thirty men in the charge of a lieutenant and two sergeants marched up in parade dress with fixed bayonets and loaded ammunition belts. These are the only troops that may march through the city of London with fixed bayonets.

The men themselves like this duty. When they march back to quarters, about 7 o'clock in the morning, they may do as they please for the rest of the day, and they receive an extra shilling a day from the bank managers. Each man also has a pair of fine blankets wherein to wrap himself while he waits for his turn to go on guard, and in winter big fires are lighted for them. They have generous refreshments provided for them, and the officers in command have a dinner for himself and two friends.

In the daytime another curious survival of the past is to be observed. Although detectives guard all the doors, the old uniformed beadle is also paid for the service. From the standpoint of efficiency, these officials are very much in the way, but as long as the Bank of England has been in existence the beadle have policed it. Consequently the beadle are allowed to remain.

The custom of providing a little garnish for the bank dates back to 1780, when an attack was made upon the bank by a mob during the Gordon riots, picturesquely described in "Barbary Badge." It is said that in the fight that ensued between the rioters and the clerks of the bank the latter snatched their metal inkpots for ammunition after their supply of bullets had given out.—*Youth's Companion*.

HAZARDOUS MAIL ROUTES.

Postmen in Some Countries Are Never Sure of Their Lives.

The camel postman in the Sahara hasn't any cinch—that is, if he has a family he's anxious to live for or happens to be leading a care free bachelor existence, for he needs all the nerve that man can possibly summon on every trip that he makes, for the wild tribes regard him as their particular prey, and he never does know when he starts out whether or not he is going to reach his destination.

Neither has the postman in some parts of Switzerland the safest job in the world. In fact, in several places in that country it is considered just about the most dangerous profession that a man can enter.

You see some of the postoffices are situated at a height of 7,000 feet. There is even a letter box at the summit of Renggund, which is nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level. Here all sorts of disastrous things have happened to unfortunate carriers of mail. Three have been crushed to death by avalanches and a large number swooped down upon and killed by fierce eagles.

Even in India the postman always has to be on the lookout for snakes. It is claimed that within the last year 150 were killed by snake bites and twenty-seven eaten by tigers.

Once, isn't it, in this country the business of being a postman seems about the most harmless and least dangerous of any a man could pick out?

The posts of Siberia they have only once a year, while in the interior of China they have no regular ordinary or regular postman.—Chicago Tribune.

Primrose Cures.

The primrose of old was credited with a medicinal as well as a superstitious value. Even now in some country parts of England decoction of primrose leaves is supposed to restore a failing memory, and in 1654, when Chapman wrote his "London Dispensary," the primrose was regarded as an almost universal panacea, curing "dyspepsia, falling sickness, palsies, etc., and strengthening 'the brain, nerves and memory exceedingly.' And even the healthy did not disdain to eat it, for the primrose paste was once a popular Lancashire delicacy.—London Standard.

Pleased to Meet You.

The Americans have a polite habit on being presented to a new acquaintance of uttering the words, "Pleased to meet you," although upon what the phrase can rest, or how they know that it is a pleasure, or why an ordinary incident which is not the fulfillment of any anticipation and which may turn out to be very disagreeable, should be pronounced at sight to be pleasant I have never been able to understand.—London Saturday Review.

Taking Their Turn.

"Why station a policeman beside this gate bench?"

"We're newly painted."

"We can't keep people from testing our paint."

"Nor but we can keep 'em in line."—St. Louis City Journal.

So It Is.

"Dad, is an oxys anything sleepy?"

"Of course not, child. What put that idea in your head?"

"Well, she's always yawning."—Baltimore American.

HIS FOOLHARDY FEAT.

A Nerve Trying Climb Up the Face of a Steep Precipice.

In his book, "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," A. M. Powell, a government surveyor, tells how one of his party was led into a most hazardous predicament. He says:

We landed on a grassy nook at the foot of a precipitous mountain spur. After supper one of the trio tried to climb to a ledge of white spruce that could be plainly seen from the camp. After an hour's hard work he reached the ledge, but it proved disappointing. He then saw that he could not descend without eyes in his toes. If he could ascend a few hundred feet he might lower himself down a draw by the help of scattering alder brush. He spent another hour in getting to that place only to discover a precipice in the path he had expected to descend.

There was another chance left; he might climb to the top of the spur far above. No living man could have clung to the face of that precipice a minute if it had not been for the moss that was rooted in the small crevices.

He continued climbing until about 10 o'clock, when he paused to look down on the campfire and the water, more than a thousand feet below him. He felt a sickness come over him, so he turned his gaze to the rock wall, a foot from his face.

When near the summit he found himself face to face with a perpendicular wall about twelve feet high. There appeared to be a small bench on top of this wall, on which he might rest if he could reach it. He sat for a few moments on a large rock that lay at the foot of the wall; then with his knife he cut niches for finger and toe holds. Holding on by these he climbed up and dug a sort of trench through the moss on the rim above, through which he might draw his body. Then he descended to the rock for a long rest before making the final effort.

He finally nerved himself to the task, put his fingers in the niches and drew himself from the rock which, with the pressure of the departing foot, said goodby and went bumping down, down. The man was left clinging to his niches—hope and life above, sure death below.

Big drops of sweat stood on his forehead as he steadily worked up, up, and held with one hand while he dug the other into the moss above. Half of his body finally rested on the edge, while the other half hung in space without a foothold. It seemed impossible to move from that position until he saw an alder stem, an inch in diameter, that had grown on the little flat bench. He tried its strength. It enabled him to pull himself up and lie on the narrow bed of moss, where he thought of friends far away and his own folly.

There was but one way out and that was along a six inch shelf about 100 feet to the westward that ended on the sloping ridge. Along this a man could edge his body by holding on to the jagged places in the rock wall. He took off his shoes and set off along that sloping path, but he had to be careful not to look down from his dizzy height to the distant campfire.

Thefeat was accomplished safely and a thankful mortal lay on the green, grassy ridge in complete collapse. His aneroid barometer recorded 2,140 feet above the sea, and his watch told him that it was halfpast 12 in the morning.

The English Breakfast.

England has known many changes during recent years. Caste lines have been obliterated, the silk hat is no longer an object of reverential worship, actors have been knighted and bands introduced into restaurants. But the breakfast table is the last ditch of British conservatism. The Englishman eats bacon and eggs 365 mornings in the year and welcomes leap year because it enables him to indulge in that delightful dish 366 times. The monarchy may be abolished and the house of lords deprived of its prerogative, but the English breakfast will remain as it was in the days of the conqueror.—New York Herald.

That Elusive Gray Hair.

"What makes me really mad," said the woman, "is to spend minutes, maybe hours, trying to get hold of a white hair that shows up on my head like a dazzling light, yet which is tantalizingly elusive when I try to catch it, and then when I do finally separate it from the brown hair and give it a vigorous pull, to find that I have snatched out a good brown hair and left the white one still shining!"—New York Times.

A Long Stay.

Belle Passay—I'm tired of being pursued for my money. I'm going to the country and pose as a poor girl and wait for the first man who offers himself. Blanche Inuit—Well, you stand the country in summer well enough, but you'll find the winters just horrid.—Puck.

A Community of Interest.

"Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Green seem to have little to do but talk across the fence."

"Yes, they have plenty to talk about. Mrs. Brown has just come out of the hospital and Mrs. Green thinks of going."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tactful.

Dobson had just bought a new typewriter machine.

"Now, what color ribbon do you want for this machine?" asked the salesman.

"Oh, black, by all means!" said Dobson. "You see, my typewriter is a widow."—Judge.

He that fears not the future can enjoy the present.

AMAZONS OF THE ALPS.

Big and Brawny, They Do the Roughest Kind of Heavy Work.

On the mountainous slopes of the Bardonecchia district of the Alps there is a curious race of powerfully built people. For some reason best known to themselves they build their dwellings in spots inaccessible to ordinary mortals. The people of the neighboring valleys are quite a different class of beings and are looked upon as weaklings, which they certainly are compared with the sturdy men and women who ascend the steep and rugged roads leading to primitive cottages. The men are rough of mien and boast a physique that is extraordinary, but they are not so remarkable as the women, who may be described as peaceful Amazons.

Most marked is the difference between the women who live in this portion of Italy and the French ones whose home is but a few miles away in the valley of the Isere, between Chambery and Modane. The latter are ordinary peasants, but the former attract the attention of the visitor immediately by reason of their size, strength and powers of endurance.

There are several types of women in this district of the unfrequented Alps. Dark complexions suggestive of southern Italy, brunettes and blonds may be seen working side by side. All, however, are tall, well built and muscular. The work these women are capable of and which they do cheerfully is enough to terrify any average laborer in the British Isles. It is not a little gentle farming or milking or anything that can be done with comparative ease, but hard, laborious work of all kinds, requiring much physical strength and sustained effort.

To see women carrying loads of a hundredweight and more for miles along rough roads and up steep inclines is quite common, and that a stranger should comment upon the feat is to them incomprehensible. They have been accustomed to work since the days of their girlhood and cannot imagine the delicate ladies of the big towns.—London Standard.

SKOBELEV, THE MADCAP.

Millet Thought Him Almost a Reincarnation of Napoleon.

A few days before he sailed for Europe on the trip which ended with his death on the Titanic, Frank D. Millet said to a friend in his studio:

"Skobelev! How well I remember him! We used to call him the Madcap. That was when he swam the Danube against orders, dashed into Pleven without re-enforcements and committed other little indiscretions of that sort which only a madman or a genius would attempt.

"Later I came to recognize him as almost a reincarnation of Napoleon. His ambition was literally about the same as Napoleon's. He wanted Russia to conquer the world. I stood with him once on the heights above Constantinople—it was in March, 1878, just before the treaty of San Stefano—when he outlined to me his schemes, which began with the absorption of the Ottoman empire, then extended to a conquest of India and concluded with piratical designs on England in Europe.

"It was unbelievably naive, and I should have dismissed the talk as the veriest moonshine had I not been a witness during the preceding months to the man's rise from an inferior position, where he was under a cloud. He was then the practical hand which he had become the hero of the war. He was then the practical hand which Russia held on Turkey's throat. He died only a few years later, miserable, wasted, futile. A strange man, a great man; I think the most remarkable man I have ever known."—Richard Barry in Century.

Doubles of Famous Men.

Tennyson, who resembled Dickens, had, despite disparity of years, an almost perfect "double" in Sir Leslie Stephen. Perhaps it is similarity of occupation or interests that breeds resemblance, for Professor Schrader was so like Huxley that even their intimate friend Grant Duff mistook one for the other, and Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema was scarcely distinguishable from his brother artist, Du Maurier. The theory, however, hardly accounts for the ludicrous resemblance of Edmund Yates and the late Shah of Persia.—London Chronicle.

Real Pleasant.

Widowed Father to his ten-year-old daughter—Do you know, Minnie, that your governess is going to get married? Minnie—I'm so glad to get rid of the hateful thing. I was afraid she was never going to leave us. Who is she going to marry? Widowed Father—Me.—London Telegraph.

Just Accident.

"I don't see what claim you have for this accident insurance," said the agent. "You were thrown out of a wagon, I admit, but, on your own statement, you were not hurt."

"Well, wasn't it by the merest accident I escaped injury?" suggested the claimant.—Puck.

"Yes, they have plenty to talk about. Mrs. Brown has just come out of the hospital and Mrs. Green thinks of going."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Good Citizenship.

(Contributed.)

How can we get it? It's a big question but it ought to be solved in

some way, but how? There is one thing certain that there will have to be some effort made by some one. No, not by just some one, but by every one who desires it.

It can not be done by permitting boys to associate with the class of people that are now most assiduous in cultivating their friendship. Good citizens are not made in pool rooms, saloons and around livery stables. There is something wrong.

The movement to bring the boy and his father together more is a good one and will help, but too often the father is not what he should be so that does not help much. The church will tell you that its influence is all powerful and it does much good but it will fail without other aid.

Then what is necessary? Good homes and good schools. If the parents of this country can see that it is up to them to start the child out right much good will be accomplished but coupled with the school—schools such as we should have—we can have such an influence for good on this present day boy that the future will be better than it is to-day.

The teacher, a factor more potent than any other except possibly the mother, can do more toward the upbuilding of the citizenship of this country than any other. That is, if he is the real teacher. If there could be such an awakening as would unite the church, the parents, the teacher and all good citizens in one common cause it could be accomplished.

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TELEPHONES.
Cumberland 123
Farmers' Mutual 60

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

Villa is now a real general and not a bandit.

Looks like President Wilson does not take himself as seriously as other people take him.

Who wrote the Baltimore platform, anyway? There is where all this canal tolls trouble started.

A speaker of the House does not often speak, but when he does he usually has something to say.

Times do change. Senator Tillman used to keep other people in hot water and now he spends most of his time drinking it.

Actual creations by the dress makers have become so startling that no rumors as to future styles can create much alarm.

King George should get President Wilson to tell him how to boss things, and particularly how to keep a hand on Parliament.

Gov. McCreary has at last fired his mortar gun in the senatorial contest. Instead of loading with grape and canister he seems to have used sponges.

Every indication points to an early getting together of the elements which prior to 1912 composed the powerful Republican party. Some concessions may have to be made, but they are of minor consequence compared to the reestablishment of a Protective Tariff and good times once more.

Now Senator Ollie James told the New Jersey voters that if they failed to elect O'Bryne to Congress at the special election Tuesday it would be a rebuke to the President and his administration. O'Bryne was defeated by more than 5,000 votes, with a Progressive candidate also in the field.

Of the 217,000 women who were registered voters in Chicago only about 75,000 cared enough about it to vote last Tuesday. Probably not more than half this number would care to vote again. The notorious Conglin was re-elected Alderman in his district over his lady opponent by a 4 to 1 vote. A majority of the women in his district who went to the polls evidently casting their votes for him. This is a hard blow to the argument that the enfranchisement of women will help put good men in office and purify politics.

Champ Clark made a great speech on the tolls exemption question. Here is a quotation which at least sounds more patriotic than anything given out by President Wilson on the subject:

In speaking of the ownership and the purpose of the canal, the speaker reminded the House that it was the transcontinental railroads which fought the building of it for many years, and it was those railroads that would be the chief beneficiaries of the proposed repeal. He ridiculed the idea that this country should now be asked to grant to Great Britain "concessions grounded in injustice and humiliating in character," and which had been abandoned by England until Senator Root made a speech upholding those conditions in the Senate. He said they wanted no war, but rather than surrender the right to complete sovereignty over the American domain "we will cheerfully and courageously face a world in arms."

He compared the request of the president for repeal to the peace of God which "passes all understanding."

Quoting the president that exemption is "a mistaken economic policy," the speaker asked why it was not equally mistaken in 1912, when all Democrats, led by the President himself, endorsed the exemption plank in the party platform. As for the exemption being contrary to the treaty with England, he averred that the president was mistaken. He argued that the repeal means the practical abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, which we forced into the code

of the international law and which the American people will maintain at all hazards."

In conclusion, he called upon "the God of our fathers" to lead members to vote against "this stupendous folly, this unspeakable humiliation of the American Republic."

THE RESULT TO DATE.

Under the above head we find the following article in the Owensboro Messenger of March 29, published with out comment:

"At a low estimate the tariff is costing our textile labor \$4,000,000 a year and in reduced and passed dividends it is costing mill share owners another \$4,000,000 at least, and the correct figures for labor and shareholders is probably nearer \$15,000,000 yearly than \$8,000,000. What is the gain for this serious loss? We have yet to find a case where either cotton or woolens, grade for grade, are a fraction of a cent a yard lower than before the new tariff went into effect, so far as the consumer is concerned. Yet the mills have made slashing reductions in price of their products, and labor and shareholders are paying the bills in reduced wages and dividends. The party in power responsible for the disturbed conditions in textile manufacturing has failed to show a particle of benefit as a result of the tariff, but the bad effects are plain in all mill centers. The manufacturers are meeting the situation to the best of their ability, but the fact remains that foreign fabrics are coming over in increasing quantities, for a third of America's normal consumption to be shipped in from foreign countries.—Fibre and Fabric.

Democrats have been quick to charge the protective tariff press and advocates with being calamity howlers whenever they have called attention to the bad effects of the new tariff act. Now, here is the Owensboro Messenger which certainly means to be loyal to Democracy, publishing the most pessimistic article we have yet seen and with evident endorsement, as it does not question it in that or any subsequent issue. Evidently Woodson is seeing things from a new view point and we may soon be able to welcome him into the ranks of the Protective Tariff advocates.

Couldn't Resist.

Several years ago there lived in Warren county, five miles from Bowling Green, Isaac Boardman and his good wife, Mandy, known to the country folk as "Uncle" Isaac and "Aunt" Mandy and regarded by all as living examples of purity. Every Saturday afternoon "Uncle" Isaac was wont to hitch up the old gray horse and journey to Bowling Green to purchase merchandise for the following week. His one fault when away from his countryside associates was to indulge in several drinks with his town cronies, and every Saturday night about 12 o'clock it was necessary for his good wife to meet the vehicle at the gate, wake him up and assist him into the house, and then unhitch and turn the old gray horse loose in the pasture.

Growing tired of conditions as they had existed for a number of years, "Aunt" Mandy urged him to mend his Saturday ways, and with a promise to reform "Uncle" Isaac, before starting to town made the following appeal: "Good Lord, please help me to do right." Before rising to his feet "Uncle" Isaac imagined he could hear the clink of the glasses, the smell of mint and the tinkling of ice, and he modified his appeal in the following words: "Good Lord, please help me to do about right." Even this did not seem to satisfy the old man, and he thought of spending half a day and part of the night in town without the usual quantity of beverage that cheers was foreign to his nature. Looking over his left shoulder to make sure that his good wife was not in hearing distance, he further modified his appeal as follows: "Good Lord, it is not my purpose to make an unusual demand, so please make me as 'high' right as the times and circumstances will permit."—Judge W. M. Smith.

Rules of Longevity.

At the age of 111 a veteran of Pensacola, Fla., closed his eyes and went to his much-deserved rest.

Prior to his death several friends, more curious than others, begged the old man for his secret of longevity.

"There are no secrets about it," replied the patriarch, "there are only rules of regularity."

In other words, one day was like the other with the old man. He was temperate in his habits and temperate in his way of living. Yet other cases of old age can be pointed out, cases where men have grown old in years and older in the sins of the world.

One will tell you that it was because he drank each day a certain amount of whiskey that he survived the vicissitudes of years. Others will tell you that it is because they have lived temperate lives. Gladstone maintained that he owed his strength in old age to outdoor exercise. Yet there are other authorities, equally qualified to judge, who maintain that they have lived into the eighties because they exercised but little and did not expose themselves to the sun and rain of the outside world, living quietly in their libraries and offices.

Sarah Bernhardt is nearing 70, she is still before the public and still adding to her bank account. By no stretch of imagination can it be said that she has led a temperate life. On the other hand, at the convent which she left, the mother superior told her that she was a child of sin and was destined for the devil. She evidently believed this, for her life has been a most tempestuous one.

Still there are people who, living according to the best rules for good health, who were temperate in their habits and temperate in all things, who did not drink, did not abuse

I. P. BARNARD QUITS TOBACCO COMPANY

Resigns as President After Fourteen Years Service
As Head.

their stomachs, who died young. There can be found from time to time in city prisons veterans in vice. An instance of this was recently reported in an eastern city. Aged 82, a man was arrested for drunkenness and protested that he had not been sober for 50 years. Inasmuch as the dockets for many years past had been well decorated with his name, there is reason to believe that he exaggerated but little.

There are no rules for longevity. What may be the best rule for some would not do for others. A nervous person would find monotony the worst thing possible. Change and activity would be his elixir of life. Longevity is, after all, largely a matter of individual peculiarities.

AMBROSVILLE.

The farmers of this community are about through delivering their tobacco.

The consolidated tobacco growers held a meeting at this place Saturday night.

Mrs. Sopora Bartlett of Sunnydale visited Mr. Hardin Ashley Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Reatus Westerfield and Mr. Marvin Parks of Beda were in this vicinity horse trading this week.

Mrs. Flossie Speaks is visiting relatives at Westerfield this week.

Rev. J. B. Rayborn who has been attending school at Ralph, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Cora Ambrose left this morning for Louisville to spend a few days with friends and relatives.

Mr. J. H. Ambrose made a business trip to Hartford Monday.

Prayer meeting at Mt. Moriah church is progressing nicely.

Radium and Wheat.

"If you happen to have any radium about the farm it may be well to remember that a British scientist, Mr. J. Thome Baker, has found that it may be used to increase the yield of crops. Anyhow, he has found that when a little over a grain of radium is put in a ton of soil, wheat sown in it will sprout week sooner, and be six inches high when the check plot is only four inches high. Pretty soon the roll-top desk farmers, will be telling us that radium is a fertilizer; but of course it is only a stimulant which enables the crop to take more out of the ground without putting anything in. In view of the fact that there are only twelve grams of radium in existence—commercially speaking—the matter isn't very important to the farmer. And yet it must be remembered that there are considerable amounts of mineral matter which carry very small quantities of radium, and one of these days agents may be about the country trying to sell it to us for our crops." (Farm and Fireside.)

We recognize the right of every person to buy where he can get the best merchandise and the best service for his money, but the value of the country store to the rural community is greater today than it ever was, because it carries better stocks and gives better service; therefore, the stability and integrity of the country merchant should be maintained.

We urge our readers to compare prices of city merchants with those of their country store. Give your country merchant a chance to supply your needs. Then if you find you can buy the same goods for less money by going or sending away from home for them, your own judgment will tell you that is the thing to do.

It is the duty of every farmer to prevent this exodus of trade to the cities if such a thing is possible. Keep a record of your purchases in the city store and the total cost, including the delivery to your home.

Compare the prices and the quality of your purchases with the same merchandise carried by your local merchant. Then you will know who is giving you the most for your money.

If you want your clothes to fit perfectly neat and wear well, call on him at Likens & Acton's store and see the Spring Samples and Patterns.

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WRAP YOU WANT



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"HERE'S WHERE I'M GOING TO BUY MINE." OUR STYLES ARE AUTHENTIC: OUR FABRICS ARE HIGH IN QUALITY AND PROPER IN SHADE: THE MAKE IS FAULTLESS: AND OUR PRICES LOW FOR THE EXCELLENT QUALITY.

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16-button Silk Gloves	\$1.25
Kid Gloves—all shades	\$1.00
Fancy Plaiting	25c
Fancy Neckwear	50c
American Lady Corset	\$1.00
Tango Pins	25c
Fancy Silk	75c and \$1.00
Fancy Collars	50c
Messaline Skirts	\$2.50
Crepe Petticoats	125c
Wash Silks	\$1.00
Wash Crepes	25c
Wool Crepe	50c
New Purses	50c



For Men

New Ties	50c
LATEST Shoes	\$3.50 and \$4.00
Spring Hats	50c Up
Latest in Shirts	\$1.00
Spring Suits	\$10.00 and Up
Newest Handkerchiefs	10c
Summer Underwear	25c Up
New Belts	25c
Tie Clasps	25c
Cuff Buttons	50c
Arrow Collars	15c
Extra Suspender	25c
Kid Gloves	\$1.00
Hose Supporters	25c
Suit Cases	\$1.00

"Black Cat" Hosiery

29 years reputation for merit—made by experts who know how and where—at heel and toe—for wear and at ankles for style.

In every shade and size—at prices which never sacrifice quality.

Come—see for yourself—let "Black Cat" prove it's worth—at our Hosiery counter you find courtesy and good hosiery.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

BANK OF HARTFORD

At the Close of Business
March 21, 1914.

RESOURCES

Bills Discounted	\$187,284.37
Stocks and U. S. Bonds	11,410.00
Checks for Remittance	549.96
Banking House and Lot	3,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,000.00
Cash on Hand and due from other Banks	55,560.33
Current Expenses	1,292.94
Total	\$260,100.60

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 40,000.00
Surplus	17,300.00
Dividend No 52, unpaid	336.00
Deposits	198,779.09
Undivided Profits	1,586.85
Due State Banks	2,080.66
Total	\$260,100.60

Depository for United States Postal Savings Fund.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Loose Garden Seed at Her & Black's.

A Complete Line of Base Ball Goods.

Mr. W. H. Moorz went to Owensboro Tuesday.

SALVET, the great stock remedy. See U. S. Carson, Hartford.

For Service, cleanliness and satisfaction, visit City Restaurant.

American Wire Fence—best on earth. For sale by U. S. Carson.

U. S. Carson is agent for the famous American Wire Fencing.

Mr. Orin Wallace and family are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Barnett.

"There's a Photographer in Hartford. Below the bridge—SCHROTER.

For fine tomato and cabbage plants call on H. E. Mischke, Hartford.

Miss Lella Glenn entertained last night for her friend, Miss Brewster of Texas.

Mr. D. B. Bartlett, Hartford R. F. D. no. 5, called to see us while in town Wednesday.

Mr. T. J. Smith left Tuesday for an extended visit to relatives in Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—One span of good mules. Apply to Hiram Miller, Beaver Dam, Ky. 3812.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Turley are the proud parents of a fine boy, born Sunday night.

Misses Harriet and Gorin Flener spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents near Cromwell.

Miss Winnie Simmerman arrived Wednesday from Nashville to spend Easter with her parents.

EGGS—Her & B'ach will pay 14¢ per dozen cash or 15¢ per dozen in trade Friday and Saturday.

Miss Lucile Taylor, of Beaver Dam, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Pen Taylor, from Friday until Monday.

Hon. Albert Leach, Beaver Dam, and Mr. B. Leach, Bald Knob neighborhood, called to see us while here yesterday.

You can get four splendid magazines one year for 25 cents extra by renewing your subscription to The Republican.

If you will subscribe to The Republican for one year we will send you four monthly magazines, all one year, for only 25 cents extra.

The biggest bargain we have ever offered our subscribers is The Republican and four magazines, all one year, for only \$1.25.

Black & Birkhead have just received a carload of Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Corn Drills, Disc Harrows, Cultivators and Sisal Twine. 3914

We carry a fine line of Kodaks and supplies. (The Eastman.)

J. B. TAPPAN, 3912 Jeweler and Optician.

If your subscription to The Republican is due, better pay up now and get four big magazines, all one year, for only 25 cents extra.

The ladies of the Christian Church will have a pastry and candy sale next Saturday at the Carson building, next door to the Bank of Hartford.

Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Gwinn and Mr. Ben Taylor attended the district Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church at Greenville this week.

Mr. H. T. Leach, a student of the West Kentucky Normal School, at Bowling Green, returned to his school yesterday after spending a few days at home.

The eighteenth district Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, which met at Greenville this week voted to meet with the Hartford Christian Church next year.

Eyes tested and glasses fitted at a great saving over the traveling factor.

J. B. TAPPAN, 3912 Jeweler and Optician.

FOR SALE—One fine year old mule. Will consider young cattle or any young stock in trade. See

T. A. CRAIN, 3912 Hartford, Ky., R. 3.

We've got the lid off on Penny Pictures this month. They are now 24 for 25¢—5¢ for each extra face. After May 2d we quit making them. Better have 'em made now. Schroeder—below the bridge. 3914

Miss Lella Glenn and Miss Plurie Brewster, of Mineral Springs, Texas, students of Ward-Belmont College at Nashville, arrived Wednesday for a short visit with Miss Glenn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Glenn.

Rev. J. Frank Baker, of Dawson Springs, preached two able sermons at the court house Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Baker is very popular with Hartford people having served as assistant pastor here some years ago when beginning his career as a minister. He was favored with large audiences at both meetings.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the Womans' World, Home Life, Green's Fruit Grower and Farm Life, four splendid monthly magazines, together with one year subscription to The Republican, for \$1.25. This holds good for either renewals, old subscriptions, or to new subscribers. You cannot afford to miss this bargain.

Stillwell, Okla.

This is to certify that the Cheney Concert Company is the equal of any musical attraction that has ever played my house. Have the Dixie Lyceum Course bookful, and consider them as strong as any number on the Dixie course.

J. R. SNODGRASS, 3912 Mgr. Opera House.

Lyceum course College Hall tonight.

Mr. R. T. Collins has been selected by Snowden Brothers to take the place of Mr. M. D. Haynes in charge of their oil interests in Ohio County.

Mr. Collins has been doing some work for them since the first of the year and they were so well pleased with his services that they decided to retain him permanently. He is well qualified and will make good in his new position. We are glad that a local man has been given this work.

Among The Diamond Stars.

(By Al.)

Just when we were predicting that Fielder "Pup" Thomas could never come back he jumps into the lime-light with the greatest catch of his career. Yes, he recently married Miss Corinne Woodward, and truly it was some catch, being loudly cheered by his friends. However, our predictions are not altogether wrong as he immediately faded away and hasn't been seen on the streets after dark since. When he fails to touch a base the umpire promptly calls (awful) him out, and he doesn't dare question this little umpire, either. Here's to you, old scout; peace to your ashes.

—o—

Ned Turley, who started the season last year as our first-string catcher, is back with us again and not alone. Nay, Ned is now a father. Father of the finest little mascot in the world, he says.

—o—

Bon jour, little Turley. What do you play? Ned says vocal chords.

—o—

Harvey Plummer, who played on the Taylor Mines and Hartford teams last year was in town the other day. He spent the winter in Herrin, Ill., but says he would like to play with us this season. He certainly wouldn't look bad in a local uniform.

—o—

No Isabelle, Rick hasn't accepted a job as track walker, neither has he bought the L. & N. He is simply a believer in Major Ozone's fresh air doctrine and takes those walks for his health. The lady? Oh yes; she's just a friend of his.

—o—

Rowan Cox was in our little city Monday and we enjoyed quite a chat with him. Another man who would look mighty good in a local uniform.

—o—

We also had the pleasure of shaking the fist of First Baseman Porter, of the Heflin team.

—o—

The following is dedicated to our beloved manager, J. C. Casebeer, occasionally known as "Heg".

—o—

Nor fears he man, nor beast, nor bird. In fact he'd kinder smile; But let a tiny girl come long And gee, he'd run a mile.

Guaranteed under the food and drugs act this April 9, 1914.—Me.

NOTICE, TEACHERS!

The Board of Education for Hartford white graded and high school will elect teachers for the year 1914-15, on April 25th.

Those desiring to apply for positions to teach in the different grades must have their applications, together with recommendations, in the hands of the Secretary of the Board on or before the 20th day of this month.

3912 R. T. COLLINS, Sec.



For the Spring days are Ford days. The Ford is the car to boost your business and broaden your pleasure, start the new season right—buy an economical Ford.

Cars in stock at Beaver Dam and Central City.

5 Passenger Car \$550.00 and freight

2 Passenger Car \$500.00 and freight

BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO
(INCORPORATED)
CENTRAL CITY, KY.



A Postal Brings This Book

It is free—it tells how you can have local and long distance telephone service in your home at very small cost.

Send for it today. Write nearest Bell Telephone Manager, or

Ask the Boy Who Won

how he raised the Blue Ribbon ear.
In Boys' Clubs all over the country the prizes are going to the boy who uses the right fertilizer. That means enough

POTASH



to make a solid, well filled, and perfectly shaped ear.

Use 200 to 300 pounds Kainit per acre to balance either green or stable manure and be sure that the fertilizer you use contains 8 to 10 per cent Potash.

Ask your dealer to carry goods of that grade. If he doesn't we will sell you any amount of Potash, from one 200 lb. bag up, and you can add it yourself.

Don't forget this, for Potash Pays

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

42 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCormick Block; New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg.; Atlanta, Empire Bldg.; San Francisco, 25 California St.; Savannah, Bank & Trust Bldg.

The Earth's Unrest.

Another devastating earthquake has wrought ruin in Japan. The unfortunate land of the mikado seems to be under the ban of Nature's displeasure. Less than a year ago the first volcanic eruption brought with it great loss of life and the destruction of many towns. Scarcely had the details of this terrible event circled the globe when there followed the news of another volcanic disaster even more fatal to the interests of the island people.

Since then other eruptions among the islands have left a black record of ruin.

Last week the north of Japan was visited by an earthquake which left in ruins many towns, which left the farm lands unfarmable and left the peasants in a helpless and homeless condition.

The volcano and the earthquake are not usually connected in the direct relation of cause and effect, but there is good reason to believe that they have a common origin. At all events, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes very often go together, even through their respective manifestations may occur very far apart in space.

The earth seems dissatisfied in the Orient. A tidal wave two weeks ago swept Russian seas and a death roll of over 2,000 was left behind. In Manchuria similar disturbances have caused a dreadful loss of life and an almost endless destruction of property.

The earth is seldom at rest. Since the earthquake at San Francisco this country has been practically free from such disturbances. An occasional shock is felt, but no damage accompanies it and we are free from other volcanic disturbances. Where the crust of the earth is, as one may say, unstable there are likely to be volcanoes. It is curious to note the linear line dotted out by the volcanoes which line the basin of the Pacific. The huge expanse is girded by a great belt of these vent holes, and this belt coincides, for the most part, with a band of seismic disturbance which more or less, intermittently comes into play.

There are now reported 54 active volcanoes in this death belt and the future will tell its own story.

No part of the world is immune from disaster. It may come in varying forms. It may happen on the sea, as in the case of the Titanic; it may be caused by floods or tidal waves. No man can say what cruel form Nature may adopt to express her wrath.

Japan is suffering to-day, but no one can say which country will next feel the weight of adversity.

Strengthens Weak and Tired Women.

"I was under a great strain nursing a relative through three months' sickness," writes Mrs. J. C. Van De Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., and "Electric Bitters kept me from breaking down. I will never be without it. Do you feel tired and worn out? No appetite and food won't digest? It isn't the spring weather. You need Electric Bitters. Start a month's treatment to-day; nothing better for stomach, liver and kidneys. The great spring tonic. Relief or money back. 50c and \$1.00, at your druggist."

Tainted Money.

There are people in this world who drag their shoulders and comment in tones of scorn about tainted money. Because one of their fellow workers in the world's vineyard has been more fortunate, has accumulated wealth, has won the title of financial king, is no reason why he should be condemned. He may be envied, for it is the ruling characteristic of the unfortunate to be envious of those who have succeeded.

This question of tainted money should be sensibly understood and appreciated. It is an improper title given the earnings of deserving men. Radical means may have at times been employed, and some may have their own opinion of the business methods used, but when we consider the vast good being accomplished by

THE PASSOVER LAMB WAS TYPICAL

Passover Important to Both Jews and Christians.

Blessings For the Christian Church. Blessings For the Jewish Church. Blessings For All Nations and Kindred—All These Center in the Passover—Typically It Has Spoken the Divine Plan For Centuries—One Fulfilment Past—A Second Fulfilment Nearly Completed—Then Come Messiah's Kingdom and World's Uplift.

April 5.—Pastor Russell's text today was, "Christ our Passover is slain for us; therefore let us keep the feast."—1 Corinthians 5:7, 8.

The venerable Pastor began his discourse with the statement that for thirty-five centuries God's holiest people, Jewish and Christian, have celebrated the Passover, but that few have perceived its real import. To understand the Passover, he declared, is to understand the entire Plan of Jehovah in respect to humanity.

St. Paul reminds us, the Pastor continued, that God's first intimations respecting His purposes toward humanity were given to Abraham, to whom the Almighty revealed in part things to come. The essence of the Divine Message was, "I will bless all the families of the earth through the Seed"—thy posterity. This sure word of Promise was afterward confirmed with an Oath; for the time would be long, and it was necessary that the heirs of salvation should exercise faith.

The First Passover in Egypt. The Pastor then reviewed the institution of the Passover. The children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were in bondage in Egypt. God had sent chastisement after chastisement upon the Egyptians, to compel them to let Israel go. God's mercy in lifting one plague after another merely hardened Pharaoh's heart, until the final plague. By this tenth plague all of Egypt's first-born died in one night; while Israel's first-born were passed over. The Passover memorializes this event.

But before the first-born Israelites could be passed over, a Divinely arranged sacrifice was necessary. Each family sacrificed a lamb without blemish, sprinkled its blood upon the doorposts and lintels, roasted the flesh and ate it with bitter herbs and unleavened bread—ready for departure from Egypt for Canaan. As the morning broke, the journey began. Later, the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, the waters of which engulfed the Egyptians.

All this, the Pastor explained, typifies God's promise of deliverance from the power of Satan and the slavery of sin, to God's people. These were under bondage when God sent forth His Son Jesus, to be their antitypical Lamb—to die, "the Just for the unjust," and thus to give His flesh for the life of the world. As a result of that redemptive work, the Father has highly exalted Him to the Divine nature.

Then the Pastor pointed out the meaning of the Passover. The blood represents the life, as the Bible tells. The blood of the Passover lamb thus typifies the life which Jesus gave. The sprinkling of the blood upon the doorposts and lintels represents the part experienced by the Household of Faith. All such must trust in Christ's sacrifice for justification before God. Additionally, they must partake of the antitypical Lamb—appropriate by faith the merit of Christ's sacrifice.

The Antitypical Passover. Thus, said the Pastor, has Israel's Passover found its antitype throughout this Age. From the time when Jesus died as "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," there has been a feast spread for those able to appreciate it. There has been a covering with the merit of His sacrifice for those having faith to accept it. All such are counted as members of "the Church of the First-borns, written in Heaven." This church, he declared, will soon be completed and changed to like their Lord.

The Pastor then explained that this class will, with the Redeemer, constitute the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, through whom God's blessing will come to all mankind. He also showed that the Morning of earth's deliverance is dawning. Soon the First-borns, "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," will be made like unto their glorious Redeemer, and as His associates will begin the great work of the Messianic Kingdom.

Pastor Russell then conclusively demonstrated that according to Scripture there are two Abrahamic seeds—one natural, the other spiritual. Those glorious characters developed under Israel's Law Covenant—enumerated by St. Paul in Hebrews 11—will constitute the nucleus of the earthly phase of Messiah's Kingdom. To His standard, thus set up in the world, will gradually assemble, not only Abraham's natural seed, but all humanity who desire everlasting life.

The Spiritual Seed will be Christ and His glorified Church. These will constitute the spiritual phase of the Kingdom—invisible to men. The gathering of this class will soon be complete; and then the New Dispensation will begin—and the curse will be removed.

Spring Laxative and Blood Cleanser.

Flush out the accumulated waste and poisons of the winter months; cleans your stomach, liver and kidneys of all impurities. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills; nothing better for purifying the blood. Mild, non-griping laxative. Cures constipation; makes you feel fine. Take no other 25c, at your druggist.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve for All Hurts.

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."—Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since."—Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases. If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



Directory Chico County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee; Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher; office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fortsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Ozna Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES COURTS.

Ed. Show, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Ticehner, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in March, Saturday after 3d Monday in June, Saturday after 3d Monday in September, Saturday after 3d Monday in December.

Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Ille, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Bean, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Benatti, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeler, W. H. Gillespie.

School Trustees—J. D. Duke, Chairman; R. T. Collins, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, and W. E. Ellis.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Gwinn, pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M. Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M. Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. R. Hedrick, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Tom Williams, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attye Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. H. E. Mischke, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

State Officers—President, J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.; Vice President, J. H. Burney, Muhlenberg Co.; Secretary & Treas., S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Organizer, T. H. Baldwin, Hartford, Ky.

Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin county; C. G. Davenport, Warren county.

Ohio County Officers—S. L. Stevens, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Osna Shultz, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

McCALL PATTERNS.

Calculated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability. Price \$1.00. Sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

PROFESSIONAL

Otto C. Martin

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

Barnes & Smith

Attorneys at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases, Mr. Smith being County Attorney. He is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

ARTHUR D. KIRK

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, - KY.

ASSOCIATED WITH M. L. HEAVRIN

This office is equipped for handling Commercial Law and Collection Items as well as other legal and litigation matters. Practice in all the courts. Prompt and vigorous service. M. L. Heavrin's Office.

T. WADE STRATTON

Attorney at Law

CROMWELL, - KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Collections, Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty. Prompt and vigorous service.

I AM PREPARED

To do any kind of Veterinary work. Horses, mules and cows need not die for want of attention. Calls answered day or night.

W. H. RILEY

OLD HICKORY ONCE FINED

In Contempt of Court in New Orleans.

General's Drastic Action Led To Fuss With U. S. Courts.

The battle of New Orleans was over, the city was saved and Andrew Jackson was the hero of the hour. And so they were holding a celebration in his honor. New Orleans, with its mild, almost tropical climate, is, of course, an ideal place for winter celebrations; and January 23, 1815, was bright and beautiful. It was to be a day of public thanksgiving and rejoicing.

In the public square in front of the cathedral a temporary triumphal arch had been erected, with six Corinthian columns festooned in flowers and evergreens. Beneath this arch, and on a pedestal, stood two pretty little girls, holding laurel wreaths. Near by, two older girls in Greek robes; of whom one was Liberty, the other Justice, and beyond, in double file from the arch to the church, were other damsels in white robes covered with lace gauze and wearing each a silver star upon her forehead. These young women represented the several States and Territories, and each one carried a basket filled with flowers while behind her was a lance thrust into the ground and bearing a shield and crest of arms of the State which she represented. Festoons of evergreen linked the lances.

At the appointed time, amid the roar of artillery and the shouting of the crowd, Jackson entered the plaza, accompanied by his staff of officers. As he ascended to the raised floor of the arch, the two little girls laid the laurel wreaths upon his forehead, while a beautiful creole girl, Miss Kerr, representing Louisiana, thanked him in the name of the State for his great work in the battle. And then he entered the cathedral, where he was welcomed by the apostolic prefect, Abbe du Bourg, and seated near the great altar. The choir and the people chanted the Te Deum Laudamus.

Less than a month after this scene of hero worship, Andrew Jackson was involved in a violent altercation with the civil authorities of New Orleans which led to his being fined for contempt of court.

Like a good General, Jackson had not relaxed his vigilance after winning the battle of New Orleans. He continued to keep the city under strict martial law, which irritated the authorities. There was a faction in the Louisiana Legislature which hated Jackson so bitterly that when the lawmaking body met and passed a resolution thanking the soldiers and officers of Jackson's army for saving the city, the name of Jackson himself was omitted from the resolution.

The people of New Orleans were furious over this deliberate insult to the General, and their fury was still further aroused when a seditious publication appeared attacking Jackson. The General felt that this last attack was a matter which not only affected him personally, but was likely to spread disaffection among his soldiers, and he promptly caused the rest of the author, tried him according to martial law and sentenced him to imprisonment.

And then Jackson's tangle with the law began. Judge Dominic A. Hall, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus directing Jackson to free the writer of the pamphlet. That didn't worry Jackson in the least. No mere judge could terrify him, even though he was a member of the highest court in the land. He caused the arrest of Judge Hall and expelled him from the city.

March 13, 1815, however, the proclamation of peace brought martial law to an end and the civil authorities were back in the saddle in New Orleans. Judge Hall came back to New Orleans and cited Andrew Jackson to come before him and show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court. The General cheerfully agreed to come.

He came in civilian's dress to the old Spanish courthouse, and had almost reached the bar before he was recognized. Then a roar of welcome went up. It was very evident where the sympathies of the spectators lay. There were hisses for the judge, who was evidently frightened. But Jackson motioned him to be calm. Standing upon a bench, Old Hickory shouted:

"There is no danger here—there shall be none. The same hand that protected this city from outrage against the invaders of the country will fine him \$1,000. The sentence

perish in the effort. Proceed with your sentence."

Jackson, however, made no pretense of feeling anything but the deepest contempt for Judge Hall, who forthwith fined him \$1,000. The sentence was greeted with a burst of hisses, howls, threats and catcalls. Jackson immediately wrote out a check for \$1,000, handed it to the marshal and made his way to the door, surrounded by a surging, cheering crowd. They carried him on their shoulders to the streets and drew his carriage by hand to his lodgings, where he made them a speech, urging them to show their appreciation of the blessings of liberty and free government by willing submission to the duly constituted authorities. Meanwhile \$1,000 had been raised by subscription to reimburse Jackson for the fine. The General refused to accept it, however, directing that the money be distributed among the widows and children of the soldiers who fell in the battle of New Orleans.

Almost three decades later (1843) Congress returned to Jackson the amount of the fine, with interest. The total sum was \$2,700.—Kansas City Star.

Notice.

The First National Bank of Hartford, located at Hartford, in the State of Kentucky, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

ALVIN ROWE, President.
Dated at Hartford, Ky., March 5, 1914.

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Sunday School Union.

The Sunday School union of the Ohio County Baptist association will meet with Narrows Baptist church April 21, 1914.

10:00 a. m., Devotional—Eld. Birch Shields.

10:20, Reading of Minutes.

10:25 Report of Schools.

10:40, Organization.

11:00, Doctrinal sermon, Eld. A. B. Gardner.

12:00, Noon.

1:00 p. m., The Perennial Sunday School—Elder W. C. Taylor.

1:20, Material Equipment—W. M. Fair.

1:40, Special Days and Entertainments—W. C. Loyal.

2:00, Benefit of Old Folks to the Sunday School—E. W. Ford.

2:20, The Value of Teachers' Meetings to Teachers—W. A. Casebier.

2:40, Pastors Duty to Sunday School—Eld. J. A. Collard.

3:00, Doct of Church Members to Sunday School—Eld. Birch Shields.

3:20, How Advertise a Sunday School—S. Burgess.

3:40, General Business.

4:00, Adjournment.

All schools are requested to be represented.

W. M. FAIR, BIRCH SHIELDS, Committee.

A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diphtheritis, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists. 3052

Why Not Make a Clean Job of It?

If President Wilson and his Free-Trade followers are really anxious to convert the \$400,000,000 strictly American enterprise into the largest possible agency for the benefit of foreigners and the discouragement of American ship building and ship owning, why stop at the repeal of tolls exemption? Why not go a step farther and amend the Panama Canal act by granting the free use of the canal to all foreign ships, while imposing full tolls upon American ships? That would not violate the terms of any treaty. It would go far toward alleviating all foreign irritation. The Underwood Tariff law handicaps the American market to foreign industrial producers. Why not make a clean job of it and hand over to foreigners our entire coastwise shipping trade? In that event the American flag would be seen no more on the sea. Then there is the lake carrying trade, which is now exclusively for American-owned vessels. Repeat that provision, too. Let no Protectionist interfere.

Owensboro Optical House.

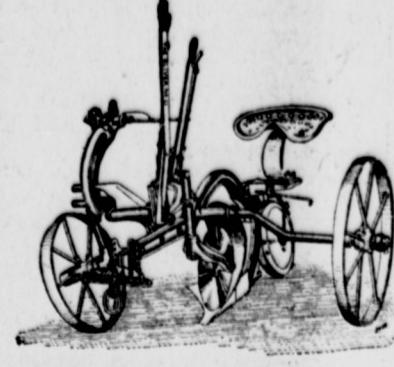
Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used classes made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.

C. M. BARNETT.

There is no danger here—there shall be none. The same hand that protected this city from outrage against the invaders of the country will fine him \$1,000. The sentence

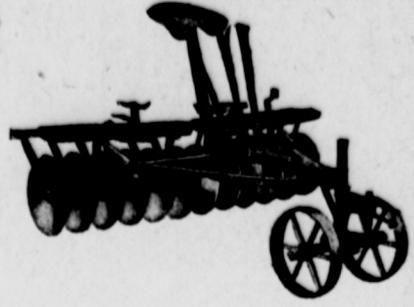
Break Your Ground

PREPARE YOUR SOIL



Plant Your Corn

Cultivate Your Corn Crop



WITH THE FAMOUS

Oliver Farming Implements

Years ago OLIVER made quite a reputation on his Famous Chilled Walking Plows. To-day he is providing RIDING PLOWS, HARROWS, PLANTERS and CULTIVATORS, backed up by this reputation and years of successful experience.

We buy these implements in car load lots, eliminating excess freight charges, and can give you more real value and satisfaction for your money in these implements than you can possibly get in any other line.

All we ask is an opportunity to demonstrate them to you in your own field. Write us or call us by 'phone. We are at your service.

E. P. BARNES & BROTHER

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

The Country Paper.

Among the things that are undervalued and inadequately appreciated, both within its own field and in the country as a whole, is the county paper. Because it deals largely with locals and with general news that is necessarily old when it gets to the regular reader of the daily, and usually contains some reprints from other publications, the tendency is to place a low valuation on it and its work. It doesn't take long to read it and it doesn't tell many wonderful things.

All of this is true, but the county paper has a place filled with nothing else and renders a distinct and invaluable service in the life of the county and of the whole country. County movements and happenings have no other publication to spread the news, and state and national movements would be most seriously handicapped if there were no county papers. In a sense they are local, but in another way they are national in importance.

The county paper interests itself in everybody and everything in its territory. It heralds the births and laments the deaths of the good, bad and indifferent, and often many of these very souls were in debt for a year or two subscriptions to the paper. The churches, the schools, the picnics and public speakings would find themselves most seriously handicapped for the want of this paper to inform the public concerning them. The public read finds in the county paper a sponsor and often its editor is the only one who takes much interest for years. Finally when the people do awake to the importance of improving the highways the local paper publishes the speeches on the subject, helps to get the crowds together for the good roads meetings and gives people opportunity to argue out in its columns, as to where the money should be spent.

It tells about the farmers' telephone line just built in a neighborhood, or the creamery organized and now running, of the limestone crusher and grinder, the installation of waterworks in some of the homes and about the work of the public schools and the honors being won by some of the young men and women off at college. In short, it records the material and intellectual progress of the county and in that way keeps one district or one neighborhood informed as to what it will have to do to keep from falling behind. According to the old standards the publishing of rival reports of big hogs butchered was not

a senseless bit of news, but a useful way of stimulating farmers to better effort. A more up-to-date way of spurring the hog raiser to improve his results is to tell about the good weight of hogs killed at six to nine months of age.

The space devoted to general news and to reprinted matter or so-called plate matter is not a waste, as many who read the county papers think it is. The editors of these papers know that many people who get their paper get no others, and if they are to get the news of the nation and the world it must be from this local publication, and if they get anything that so many read in the magazines and the agricultural papers he must give it to them. He is just trying to make his paper the best paper for the whole people of the county. In doing this he paves the way for the daily, the news weekly and the agricultural papers, and then the magazines and other high priced periodicals. People from reading this little or what is to be found in the publications giving all of their time to their specialty, like farming or good fiction, or the world's news, become interested and later subscribe for some of them.

How much work is involved in getting out a county paper no one can know except one who is acquainted with the publishing business. Its editor must be a many-sided man and must perform well duties that are divided among many men on the larger publications. His circulation is necessarily small and so must the income from advertising be. This makes it necessary for him to run at a light expense. Often this editor must get the matter ready that comes in from the county, write his editorials, a news column and dozens of other things that nobody else can be induced to write, must get the advertisements in shape, and must be awfully careful not to get one letter wrong or there will be a howl and he may not get his pay for running it in the paper. After all of this is done he may have to help set the type and make up the pages, fuse with the press and get greasy while finding out what is the matter with the gasoline engine. New subscriptions must be taken care of, old subscribers must be dunned and sometimes dropped from the list, receipts must be sent for money on advertising, telephone calls have to be answered and an explanation made for not giving a fuller account of the "party" given by Mrs. S-and-So. An hour is wasted on a caller who really wants

to let the editor know too harshly. He could have done better if so many dozen things hadn't had to be done in such short time.—Southern Agriculturist.

Good Magazines should be regular visitors to every home. Her & Barnett are the exclusive agents in Hartford and vicinity and will take great pleasure in handling your order. Write for catalogue and other information.

He Found Him.

In a class of twelve boys, one of them had broken a school rule, but none of them would own up to being the guilty or tell on the one they knew had committed the offense.

"I will thrash every boy in the class until I find the offender!" announced the teacher.

So he began and had whipped eleven of them. When he reached the last boy he said: "Now, if you will tell me who did this I won't thrash you."

"All right, sir," was the quick answer, "I did it."—National Monthly.

A CAR LOAD OF JOHN DEERE Farming Implements!

Wheat Drills, single and double row Corn Planters, Disc Harrows, Stag Sulky Plows, Cultivators, Shovels and Dishes, Mowers and Hay Rakes. We have all kinds of Walking Plows. We feel that these goods need no further comment, as every body has known these people for a half century, and also know that they are the starters and leaders in the implement business. The name of a John Deere implement means the best material that can be had on the market for their tools and the best mechanics that can be had to construct same. Also a car of buggies, the best and most up-to-date styles and every buggy is built for service. We have a nice line of harness to select from. If you are in the market for any of the above goods, you will save money to call on us and let us show you and get our 1914 prices which will cause the goods to move.

WILLIAMS & MILLER, BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.